

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1873.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of the U. S. Supreme Court, yesterday, to take action in reference to the death of the late Chief Justice Chase, a committee was appointed who reported a series of resolutions eulogistic of the character of the deceased, and tendering his family the sincere sympathy of the meeting in their loss; and further, requesting the Attorney General of the United States to move in the Supreme Court that the resolutions be entered on the minutes, and as a further mark of respect that the members of the Bar will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who presided at the meeting, in the course of his remarks upon the character of the deceased, said that he felt that he was in all respects equal to his predecessors. When the appointment was made, although he had a high appreciation of his talents and ability as a legislator and officer was a truly great man, he had his doubts coucerning his capacity for the distinguished judicial position; but in this he mistook, for his decisions, involving so many delicate and important questions growing out of our sad civil strife, from the very first commanded the spproval of the profession and of the country.

The death of T. Parkin Scott, chief judge of the Supreme Court of Baltimore, was aunounced in yesterday's Gazette. The event was not unexpected, as the judge had been in a dying condition for nearly two weeks. Upon the opening of the courts yesterday morning, the death of Judge Scott was announced, and they all immediately adjourned. The remaining judges of the supreme bench held a special session in the circuit court room at noon, to take appropriate action with reference to the deceased, Judge Dobbin presiding. A large number of members of the bar were present. John Spear Nicholas, esq., announced the decease of Judge Scott, when an appropriate tribute was paid to his memory by Judge Dobbin. In all the courts of the city appropriate r marks were made and resolutions passed.

The speech of A. M. Keiley, Mayor of Richmond, made in Fredericksburg on Thursday night, is pronounced by the Herald of that place to have been by long odds the noblest vindication of Conservative principles, the most scathing and withering exposition of Radicalism, and thrillingly eloquent speech, that has been delivered there for many years. The peroration, Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, where Kemper gloriously led, where the division marched up to the very jaws of death, where Kemper fell, and was borne off in what was then believed to be a dying condition, is said to have been a master-piece of composition, elocution and word-painting that brought the tear to many a manly eye.

The latest accounts from Memphis, where the yellow fever has been raging with such fearful havee, are a little more hopeful. The work of cleaning and disinfecting the streets and Health is doing everything possible with the means at hand, and urging citizens to use the prescribed disinfecting agents about their premises. It is confidently believed that in a few days the more malarial poison that has produced such terrible results will be effectually eradicated. It is estimated that less than ten theusand persons remain in the city during the night. Large numbers attending to business during the day go into the country at night.

Mr. Geo. Rye, of Shenandoah, has signalized the renewal of his allegience to the Radical party, by a letter containing an abusive attack upon Gen. Kemper, because, we believe, Gen. K. didn't or wouldn't speak to him. The letter is characteristic of Rye. We notice that some of our contemporaries who were once deluded into favoring the election of Rye as State Treasurer are expressing their regret that they ever assumed that position. There are many Conservatives who never were deceived in him

Elections were held to-day in Pennsylvania Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. Pennsylvania elects a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a State Treasurer. A new Legislature will also be chosen, and a large number of county officers. In Ohio a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, three Justices of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, State Treasurer, Comptroller of the Treasury, and three members of the Board of Public Works are to be elected. In Iowa a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Judge of the Supreme Court will be chosen. Oregon will elect a Congressman to fill a vacancy.

The Supreme Court of the U.S. met yesterday at Washington, all the Justices present ex cept Messrs. Field and Davis. Associate Justice Clifford presided. He said no business would be transacted yeserday, as the court would France, a calculation of the strength of the difadjourn to pay their usual annual visit of ferent parties made by that usually well-imcourtesy to the President of the United States. The hour of meeting would hereafter be at twelve instead of eleven o'clock. The twentysixth provision for the calling of ten cases a day would be in force on all days except Friday. The court then adjourned.

The trial for the New York State prize of \$100,000 for the best system of navigating for a monarchy, except the thirty-eight Bona of course, an unscrupulous, ambitious man would

of his remarks upon the death of Chief Justice Chase, at the meeting of the Bar of the Supreme Court, in Washington, yesterday, said "he felt that he could assert, with perfect viewed" by a reporter of the Star, who says: truth that more able and upright justices than those which adorned this Court were not to be found in another country in the world," he was ful in his manners and received our reporter paying homage to that bench, that the preconceived views of a great many will hardly bear full suit of conventional black with coat cut full him out in.

Tolliver, the alleged murderer of Annie Butler at Falling Waters, was arraigned yesterday in the Berkeley County Court, at Martinsburg, W. Va. An examination was waived by his counsel, and he was committed for trial at the November term of the Circuit Court. A great crowd filled the court-room, and much feeling was exhibited. The prosecution rests entirely Holt. on circumstantial evidence, but it is said that some of the facts which have been brought out, tend strongly to prove his guilt.

The Dean of Canterbury, Vicar of Lendon and a number of other European delegates to the Evangelical Alliance, lately in session in New York, visited Philadelphia yesterday, and were received at Independence Hall by Judge Pierce and other prominent citizens. Several interesting addresses were made. A banquet was given in their honor at the Continental Hotel, where speeches were made by George H. Stuart, Henry Ward Beecher and others.

A collision occurred on Sunday on the Chesa peake and Ohio railroad, near Trevilians, fifteen miles south of Gordonsville, between an ex press and a freight train. Both engines were badly wrecked. A number of coal cars were of the Government, and was satisfied Mr. Chase | piled. and some damage was done to the passenger coaches. No person was injured. The collision is attributed to the carelessness of the engineer of the coal train. The damage will amount to over \$15,000.

> The fourth session of the Medical Society of Virginia will be held in Norfolk on the 11th, 12th and 13th proximo, and the prospects of a largely attended and successful meeting are in every particular encouraging. It will be opened with an oration by Dr. R. S. Hamilton, of Staunton. The physicians of Norfolk will hospitably entertain the members of the profession from the other sections of the State, and most of the lines of travel will reduce their fare to those who may desire to attend the session.

A Postoffice has been established at Tucker's Hill, Westmoreland county, on the route from Warsaw to Kinsale, and Wm. G. Moss appointed Postmaster. A Postoffice has also been established at Cobb's Island, Northampton county, Va., and Thomas G. Segar appointed Postmaster; service special from Cher-

M. Rane, the French Communist who allowed himself to be elected to the National Assembly, thereby challenging an investigation of tenders? They call them legal tenders-I call his conduct preceding the surrender of Paris, them greenbacks. Go with your legal tenders never even called rebellious. To this Mr. Linhas been tried, found guilty and sentenced to

A dispatch from Berlin says that the Ministers of Commerce and the Interior have issued instructions to the district authorities to expel all emigration agents who are domiciled in Ger- country. The full effect for this reason, is not

advanced their rates for compressing, shipmasters and their agents met and resolved not to pay the rates demanded, which causes a cotton blockade.

The Comptroller of the Currency has issued circulars calling upon all the national banks for a report upon their condition at the close of business on Friday, the 12th day of September,

The election for members of the House of alleys is going on vigorously, and the Board of Delegates of the District of Columbia is in pro-

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Lindsey Powell, the negro who was charged with committing a rape in Orange county, has been sentenced to twenty years service in the penitentiary, by Judge Shackleford of the Circuit Court.

Lambs' Creek Church in King George-an old Colonial church—has again been re-opened for services on the second and fourth Sundays | and buys its own obligations at a reduced rate. | known to have been destroyed during the 24th in each month, under charge of the Rev. A. S.

Beoj. Rawlings, of Orange county, has sold his farm pear the old Zion church for about \$18 per acre. Rev. Thomas Hawkins has also sold his farm. Iron ore is found upon them.

Large numbers of dead fish are floating in the Lower Rappahannock, and farmers are hauling them out for fertilizing purposes.

France.

PARIS, Oct. 13 .-- The Republican Deputies to the Assembly waited on ex-President Thiers | currency is inflitted gold recedes. If looked at | land and in the earlier history of the cyclone, -and who knew that as soon as he ceased to to-day, and tendered their congratulations on in the right light, the laws governing the cir- the grand total amounts to at least 600 lives. hold office from the Conservatives he would be the victory in the provinces. M. Thiers expressed his gratification at the result of the alent in paper, are just as inflexible as nature's election, because it would strengthen the hands law with the ebb and flow of the tides. With of the opponents of the monarchical schemes. The Deputies also sent a telegram to M. Remusat, expressing their joy at his success.

The members of the Left Centre will meet on the 23d instant, the Extreme Republicans | two dollars of depreciated stuff, don't it show on the 25th, and Moderate Republicans on the 27th, to designate members of the General Committee of Management.

Under the law the Government must order elections for the Assembly in the department their own country, and would be surprised to lating notes, says he would oppose any bill for of Aube, on the 20th inst. It is probable that elections will also be held on the same day in the departments of the Lower Seine, the Seine

and Oise, and Finisterre. The Journal de Paris declares the recent elections demonstrated the necessity for a restoration of a monarchy, to prevent impending

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY. - As the French Assembly is about to meet, and will be one of the most important it may be, in the history of me suggest something which may give you an formed paper, the Courier des Etats Unis, may throw some light on passing events. There is the Moderate Right, the Centre Right, the suppose his desire to reach the acme of his am- executive committee of International Union. Extreme Right, and the Bonapartists, who seek and appeal to the people. To the Left appertain three groups—the Republicans, who are simply for a Republic under whatever form; in the Surratt case, which, from the very proming the committees were appointed to wait upon the different employers in the city, demanding an increase of wages. At the meeting that even in the Surratt case, which, from the very proming the committees reported that none of the the Republican Left and the Centre Left. The nence of events which surrounded it, would merchant tailors would yield, at which the first series of groups comprises three hundred give him prominence, why should be not use meeting adjourned. It is probable that a genand eighty members. These may possibly vote such means, if they were at his disposal. I mean, eral strike will be inaugurated to day. canals by steam, commenced to-day at Syracuse.

The difficulty to be overcome is that of the wash of water on the sides of the canal.

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The jury in the case of Ida W. Vail, who will resist unless a plebiscite is only do it. If he wanted to go to the Supreme Bench, and it became necessary to have the people prepared for such an appointment, he must first make them know he still lives. The ber death by the use of instruments in the source afforded him the opposition and would only do it. If he wanted to go to the Supreme only do it. If he wanted to go to the Supreme died from the effects of abortion in Jersey City, N. J., rendered a verdict that deceased came to her death by the use of instruments in the suprement of the people prepared for such an appointment, her death by the use of instruments in the standard of Dr. Companies assisted by Mes. Companies are interested from the effects of abortion in Jersey City, N. J., rendered a verdict that deceased came to her death by the use of instruments in the standard of Dr. Companies are interested from the effects of abortion in Jersey City, about three hundred and thirty-seven deputies, an unscruptions, ambitious man would only do it. If he wanted to go to the Supreme only do it. If he wanted to go to the Supreme of its leaf to the control of the contr

Ex-President Andrew Johnson reached Washington yesterday morning and shortly after his arrival allowed himself to be "inter-

Mr. Johnson certainly holds his years well. His face is as fresh as a mountain rose and his complexion fair and transparent. He is cheerwith the utmost courtesy. He was clad in a in the skirt, and a pair of roomy pantaloous, black vest, well starched shirt and standing collar with black neck-tie. Upon entering the oom our reporter accosted Mr. Johnson as folows, after exchanging the civilties of the day :

Reporter. - Mr. Johnson it has been stated in newspaper paragraphs that the object of your present visit to Washington is to place courself right, as you said, as to your action in the Surratt case, again brought prominently to the surface by the recent letter of Judge

Mr. Johnson.-Well, I came to Washington as is my custom, at intervals, to attend to a little private business. I don't like to unswer your question. Wait a few days, and something in connection therewith may develop it-

Reporter .- Is it true, Mr. Johnson, that ou had \$73,000 on deposit in the First National Bank of this city?

Mr. Johnson .- Yes, sir; about that amount. Reporter .-- Was it a special deposit? Mr. Johnson. -- Yes, sir, and at a small rate

of interest, I assure you. Reporter .-- That makes you, of course, one of the preferred creditors, as a special depositor? Mr. Johnson. -- Yes, I presume so.

Reporter .-- Of course you heard that Presi-

len Grant was a depositor in the bank? Mr. Johnson. - Yes, and they say his account s overdrawn. Now, how easy it would have been-of course don't say I said this-but how easy it would have been for Mr. Grant to have drawn a check for the large amount he had in the bank the day it suspended, and not know ing exactly how much he should check for, accidentally overdraw seventy-eight dollars. Now understand me, I don't say this was done; but with a smile) how easy it would have been for him to have done this. Reporter. - Did the financial crash strike you

as precipitate or unexpected? Mr. Johnson. - Oh. no, I knew it was mevi table, but I did not expect it so soon. I thought sooner or later it must come, but I did not look for it for a few years.

Reporter.-Did the failure of the Cookes not surprise you? Mr. Johnson.-Well, I confess it did.

did not anticipate that they would be first to go under. You see Mr. Cooke has been dabbling in District polities, and I never did believe that banking interests and politics could harmonize. The truth is, our whole banking system is wrong. Reporter. - In what respects do you consider

it deficient? Mr. Johnson.-Well, let's go back a little-Before the war we had a floating currency of \$210,000,000. The war, of course, expanded the volume. Now, with the war over, we have over 460 millions. Now all countries, whether Christian or pagan, recognize only one basis, and that is gold. You may have gold in coin, in bars, in ingots, or in jewelry, and you offer it for sale. What is the effect? Why all that is required is to know how much it weighs-it will always bring its value. How about legal to buy a bill of exchange on London-what do you buy it with? Why, gold, or its equivalent in coin. Now, how about national back notes? Let me tell you if it were not for the fact that the national bank notes are secured by government bonds, the present financial crash would have spread distress in every section of the now felt. But it is coming. Suppose another war was to be precipitated upon the country-The cotton presses of New Orleans having where would be your national banks? Where would be their notes? Why, depreciated fifty fold, and why? Because government securities would decline. In old times, when a bank failed its notes went with it. Now, national bank notes are secured by government promises to pay, and the full force of the crash is in

> a measure impeded. Reporter.-Do you believe in a return to specie payments?

> Mr. Johnson.-I think gold and silver is the only true basis. What a ridiculous attitude the Government is placed in. It issues its notes and then goes into the market and buys them up at a depreciated rate. Why, it shaves its own notes, and such a transaction, not many years ago among honorable busicess men, was considered disreputable.

Reporter.-Do you think the action of the Government in relieving Wall street was a wise

Mr. Johnson. - I don't think the Government had any business to interfere. If the Govern ment is to go to the relief of Wall street every time Wall street is pinched, it will finally become a part of Wall street. What a sad commentary! The crash depreciates securities, and the Government, like a note shaver, rushes in and calls it relief. Why, the shoe must pinch somewhere. I am of the opinion that we have enough gold in this country, and it produces enough, to return to a specie basis. All the gold is hoarded. If we are to have currency let culation of money, whether in gold or its equiva depreciated currency a man receives two dollars, where with a good sound basis he might and Canada have been seriously crippled by only receive one dollar per day, but if he buys as much with one dollar of gold as he does with that something is rotten, and that the people know it. Why I tell you young man, there are lots of young men in the country, plenty in Tennessee, who have never seen a gold coin of der reserves and the present amount of circu see the same. The national bank system is all permanently increasing the legal tender circuwrong-all wrong.

Reporter-Mr. Johnson, allow me to ask you a direct question, as the lawyers term it. Do you think the publication of the Judge Holt version of your declining to interfere in Mrs. Surratt's case was published at the time it was can accumulate currency for that purpose. If to injure your chances of political preferment in your native State-Tennessee?

Mr. Johnson (smiling and good humoredly) -Well, let me answer that in this wise. Let idea. Suppose a man had aspirations to be placed on the Supreme Bench of the United States, and that, practically speaking, he had been lost sight of by the American people. Now

When Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in the course Ex-President Johnson Interviewed. and a battery, and tried to get them over my head. I shall meet all the mis-statements made concerning the publication in due season. After a further conversation of no particular

nterest to the public, our reporter withdrew. Mr. R. M. T. Hunter's Address.

We lately mentioned the main points of the address delivered by Mr. Hunter at the Agricultural Fair in Winchester. The following is a fuller account of a portion of his remarks:-

"No people ever had to discharge the daily care and usual duties of li'e under greater difficulties, or with less assistance from those from whom they had a right perhaps to expect it, than has been our case since the war. The whole country was nearly stripped of its cattle and stock, the negroes emancipated without a cent of compensation, the whole system of labor distr ganized, the capital of the country lost, and nothing left but debts and the naked land. Scarcely a dollar was to be borrowed abroad, for there was no security to offer but land of little value.
"No aid could be obtained from the State,

itself poor and in debt. The federal government, which emancipated the slaves, offered no compensation, as other governments had done when trying the experiment." "Indeed," Mr. Hunter said, "it seemed to be their purpose to make all these changes operate on us as harshly as possi ble, and if it had been their design to depress still further the country and the people, already poor enough, their course of action could not have been much better suited to that end. Such were the difficulties under which we had to begin the work of reconstructing our entire system of industry and production. Deeply as we were in debt, our government was debarred by the constitution of the United States from attempting to readjust the contracts of the country so as to ada t their performance more easily to the changes of the times and the true spirit of the or ginal agreement in the contemptation of the parties to it.'

He referred to the action of other governments for the relief of the debtor class after a war, and called attention to the United States constitution to show that such relief as was deemed just and necessary in other countries was impossible in this. Here the poor citizens had been forced to pay heavy taxes upon their productions, especially of tobacco, from the cultivation of which the peor le of Virginia boped to derive the means to recusitate their agricultural industries. He had seen it recently reported that Virginia had paid in internal taxes since the war \$30,000,000. of which by far the greater part had been paid on tobacco. Such a fund as this judiciously distributed in loans among the people, would have done much to build up the industrial in-

terests of the State. "In the interview at Old Point Comfort between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward and the Commissioners of the Contederate States (of whom I was one) this subject of compensation for emancipated slaves was introduced Mr. Lincoln himself. He said that a prominent citizen of the North, whose name if given would proba bly surprise us, had written to bim to say that if the slaves were emancipated \$400,000,000 ought to be distributed among their former owners. The money, as well as I remember, was proposed to be given to the State in proportion to the num-ber of negroes freed within their borders, and by them to be distributed among the individual owners. That this would have been a very inadequate compensation for 4,500,000 slaves is evident to all. But who can estimate the relief which it would have afforded to the despoiled South? If distributed among them just after

the war it would have been of mostimable value. "Mr. Lincoln said he had no authority to speak for any one but himself, but he himself was in favor of it. Mr. Seward expressed some impatience, saying that the government paid enough in the expenses of the war, which I suppose he felt to have been waged for negro emancipation-a poor excuse to be made in regard to the claims of any of the States, but none certainly in the cases of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, which never seceded, and were all say that it was sinful to hold slaves, and, athere was no right to do so, there is no justice in the claims for compensation. "Now," said he, if it was a sin in the South to hold slaves, it was a sin the North to sell them, which they did to

m very great extent, as we all know."

Mr. Hunter then spoke at some length to prove this last assertion of Mr. Lincoln, quoting in its support from Dr. Danby's "Defence of

Virginia and of the South," and said:
"There was no point of view in which we could be considered as deprived of the claim to compensation. If we were still citizens, and States within the Union, the spoliation was unconstitutional, and we were certainly entitled to some compensation for damage sustained. If we were separate and independent beligerents, such an act of plunder was not justified by the laws of war, and we were entitled to compensation upon the precedents of both wars with Great Britain. She solemnly bound herself by the carried away, and she was found liable to do the same thing for those she took away in the last war by an award of the Emperor of Russia, a decision made upon the very terms of the Treaty of Ghent.

'New England," he continued, "is mistaken if she hopes to escape all moral re-ponsibility at the bar of public epinion for what she acknowledges to have been a great wrong, by throwing the whole loss and punishment upon those whom she accuses of being the recipients of the stolen

THE GREAT STORM IN AUGUST. - A report of the movements and damage done by the great storm of August, 1873, has been prepared at the Signal Office, from data, carefully collected from reliable sources, from which it appears that one thousand and thirty-two vessels, of which 435 were small fishing schooners, are and 25th of August, in the neighborhood of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic shores of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Newfoundland. In addition to this large number, gold is hoarded somewhere, and when the final over 90 vessels were destroyed by the same crash comes the wealth of the nation will be storm in its course before reaching Nova Scotia, held in a dezen or two reserved places where making a grand total of at least 1,122 vessels destroyed within a few days. Two hundred us have a uniform currency, and make it par and thirty-two lives are definitely reported as with gold. Of course if my greenback is par in lost, and the most moderate estimate of the gold I feel better than when carrying the dirty namerous cases in which whole crews are stated to have been lost, swells this number to nearly tem of inflating the currency is all wrong. As 500; while if to this is added the loss of life on

The records also show that about 900 buildings were injured or totally destroyed during the same dates by this storm.

The fishing interests of the United States these losses, which have fallen with especial severity upon Gloucester and other New England towns.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION. - Secretary Richardson, in speaking of the use of the legal tenlation above the present standard, as well as a bill permanently fixing it at three hundred and fifty-six million. The Secretary of the Treasury must at all times be able to pay the appropriations of Congress or suspend payment until he the limit is fixed then the department will be obliged to suspend payments on all warrents when the currency balance is exhausted .-Wash. Star.

The American and German journeymen tailors of Baitimore held a large meeting yester day preparatory to a strike, at which they were addressed by Bernard Connell, chairman of the

Dr. Edgar McKenney, a well-known citizen of Caroline, died on Sunday at his residence near Guiney's, after a long and painful illness.

and may be reinforced by defections from the must have wind; nor can boys play at fives without a battery—he needed wind of the Left.

and may be reinforced by defections from the must have wind in the opportunity—he hand of Dr. Cummins, assisted by Mrs. Crosused its opponents. The mast eminent of instruments in the sayer, H C Flagg, R S Grant, Morning Sun, A Spates, Chas Robb, J H Woodburn, W Laird, B R Summers, J S Fox, P Agnew and Mackie, for sale by GEO. McBURNEY & SON, for the Left.

The death by the use of instruments in the must have wind in the opportunity—he used it. You know a boy can't fly his kite in a dead calm—he must have wind; nor can boys for sale by GEO. McBURNEY & SON, for Cumberland.

The death by the use of instruments in the sale in the death by the use of instruments in the sale in the opportunity—he hand of Dr. Cummins, assisted by Mrs. Crosused its opponents. The mast first make them know he still lives. The band of Dr. Cummins, assisted by Mrs. Crosused its opponents. The case afforded him the opportunity—he hand of Dr. Cummins, assisted by Mrs. Crosused its opponents. The mast first make them know he still lives. The base of instruments in the part of the death by the use of instruments in the part of the death by the use of instruments in the part of the death by the use of instruments in the part of the death by the use of instruments in the part of the death by the use of instruments in the part of the death by the use of instruments in the part of the death by the use of instruments in the part of the death by the use of instruments in the part of the death by the use of instruments in the part of the death by the use of instruments in the part of the death by the use of instruments in the part of the death by the use of instruments in the part of the death by the use of instruments in the part of the death by the use of instruments in the part of

The Trial of Marshal Bazaine.

PARIS Oct. 13. - The trial of Marshal Bazame was resumed at no in to day. The attendance was larger than on any day since the opening. The President of the Court began eis examination of the accused, stating that he should consider the prisoner's responsibility commenced with August 12. He, however, put several questions in regard to events before

In reply to questions concerning the disaster at Forbach, Bazaine said he had no knowledge that orders were given to Generals direct. He was present at a council of war held by the Emperor on the 9th of August. It was then resolved that his army should be brought to the walls of Metz, and a movement in that direction began on the 11th. After reaching the city he received no orders to obtain more ammunition. Telegraphic dispatches were read showing that Bazaine In ended to counteract the flank movement of the Germans, but the Emperor prevented him from carrying out his

The Marshal, in answer to further questions, especially cone roing the 15th of August, stated hat he agreed with th Emperor to march to Verduu, but the delay was caused by battle, and he was otherwise hindered. He was unaware the Emperor intended to depart from M. tz.

He declared positively that the Emperor left no special order. It was well understood, however, that in the event of a strong resistance, the army was to remain at Metz a few days, at least, and not go beyond Verdun in any case. After the battle of the 16th, Lebocuf and Canrobert agreed with him that it was impossible to advance. Responsible officers informed him his supplies were insufficient. He declared that he gave Caprobert all the aid asked at St. Privat. He blamed L'Admirault for not callug up the reserves.

In justification of his conduct after the 18th of August he recited orders he had received to be cautious. The accused betrayed much excitement at the beginning of his examination, which was long and searching.

The Naval Engagement off Cartagena.

LONDON, Oct. 13 -A special dispatch from Cartagena to the Times gives the following particulars of the engagement between the panish Government squadron under Admiral ohos and the fleet of lotransigente vessels :

Upon the appearance in the harbor of the national squadrou the Intransigente Junta held consultation and decided to fight, although hey had no hopes of achieving a victory. Some of the garrison were in favor of surrendering the city, but the majority of the men, especially the deserters from the Government army. were determined upon resisting to the last. General Contreras and several members of the Junta went on board the Numancia. All the morning was consumed by the insurgent vessels in taking in coal and provisisons.

At noon on Saturday, everything being in readiness, the four vessels weighed anchor and sailed out of the harbor, amid loud cheers from the populace and the insurgent troops. After proceeding a short distance Admiral Lobos fleet, consisting of the Vittoria, Almansa, Villa de Madrid, Carmen and two paddle-wheel steamers, were met, and the engagement instantly began.

The fight lasted two hours, when the Intransigente fleet was defeated and driven back to Cartagena, their vessels being badly dam-

The insurgents showed great spirit, but handled their ships badly, the Numancia, at first, having to bear the brunt of the battle alone. coln replied with equal earnestness: I know you | The firing generally was at too long range, but | at the close of the engagement, while the Vittoria was endeavoring to intercept the retreat of the insurrectionist frigate Tetuan, broadsides were closely exchanged between these two ves-

Tragedies in the West

St. Louis, Oct. 13 - A special dispatch from Carrollton, Mo., gives an account of a terrible tragedy enacted near there. Robert Austin, a cong farmer, residing about eight miles from Carrollton, suspected his wife of infidelity, and Friday last left home, saving he was going to the St. Louis fair, and would be absent several days. He went to the depot but returned home after dark, and secreted himself in a closet in his wife's bedroom, armed with a double barreled shot gun. His wife soon retired, treaty of 1783 to pay for all our slaves whom she and shortly after Elijah Haley entered the room and undressed himself. As he was getting into bed Austin sprang out and fired, but missed Haley, the shot entering his wife's abdomen. Austin fired again at Haley and killed him instantly. Mrs. Austin died Saturday afternoon. Austin has surrendered himself to the authorities. All parties are highly conuccred.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 13 .-- R. M. Richards, proprietor of the Academy of Music, a disreputable place of amusement, was shot and instantly killed at noon to day by James Hogan. Richards had seduced Hegan's sister and refused to marry her. Hogan, after the shorting, stood over Richards and watched to see that he was dead. He then walked across the street and surrendered himself.

It is reported that ex Governor Hoffman, of New York, will be nominated by the Domocrats as successor to James Brooks for Congress, not S. S. Cox as heretofore stated.

Col. W. II. Russell, at one time private secretary of Henry Clay, died in Washington yesterday, aged 69 years.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, October 13 .- Wheat s in light receipt, and the market is quiet and unchanged; sales of red at 140, 151, 152 and 156 for good to prime, and 160 and 162 for choice; offerings of 924 bushels. Corn is active and firm sales of mixed at 72, and yellow at 71; offerings light. Oats are in demand at 45.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, OCTOBER 14 SUN ROSE..... 6. 8 | MOON RISES.....morn SUN SETS...... 5.24 ARRIVED.

Steamer Palisade, Currioman, to Jos Broder & Co. Schr Lizzie Carr, Boston, to American Coal Company.

SAILED. Steamer New York, Philadelphia, to F A Steamer Pilot Boy, Currioman, by F A Reed

Bark Die Tugen, Baltimore, by W A Smoot. Schr Claro, Havre de-Grace, by W A Smoot. Schr Annie E Babcock, Providence, coal by American Coal Co. Schr Carrie Holmes, Providence, coal by American Coal Co.

Schr Elwood Doran, New Haven, coal by American Coal Co. Schr Roxanna, Norfolk, coal by Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co. Schr Iona, Baltimore, by J H D Smoot.

MEMORANDA. Schr Harry L Whiton cleared at Boston for this port 11th.

Schr S H Sharp, hence, at Norfolk 10th.

CANAL COMMERCE.

Boats Samuel Henry, H Kenney, W Laird, jr., J S Fox, Goldfinch, G L Boothe, G P Lloyd, J W Morris, R Marshall, E F C Young, Wm Walsh and T L Betts, to American Coal Co; B Miller, Elizabeth and J R Conter, to New Central Coal Coal Co.

BANK STATEMENTS. REPORT OF THE CONDITION

FIRST NATIONAL BANK. AT ALEXANDRIA, In the State of Virginia, at the close of business

on the 12th day of September, 1873,

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts 1. 5 4 8.967 89 Other stocks, bonds and mortgages..... 6.5% of Due from redeeming and reserve agts. 51.881 3 Due from other National Banks, Due from other Banks and Bankers Keal estate..... Banking House..... Current expenses..... 4.021 (1) 2,455 (1) Legal tender notes..... \$831.200 LIABILITIES.

Exchange..... Vat. Bank circulation outstanding.....

Surplus fund......

Discounts.....

State of Virginia, { County of Alexandria, } I, CHARLES R. HOOFF, Cashier of the First National Bank of Alexandria, Virginia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS, R. HOOFF, Cashier CHAS. R. HOOFF, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of October, 1873. K. KEMPER, Notary Public,

Correct-attest: S. F. GREGORY.
J. M. STEWART, Directors. R. H. STABLER,

GRUCERIES. T. SHERWOOD'S

FAMILY GROCERY. CORNER PRINCE AND PITT STREETS. PURE COFFEE FRESH GROUND

oct 14-1t

WM. F. BROOKES, FINE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

147 King street,
Alexandria, Virginia.

22 Special attention given to the selection of TEAS, COFFEES and FAMILY FLOUR.

GEORGE MCBURNEY & SON,

DAILY.

CHOICE FAMILY AND FANCY GROCE-RIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, ENGLISH and SCOTCH ALE and BROWN STOUT.
Also, EASTERN and POTOMAC HERRING

and MACKEREL. NOS. 166 AND 170 KING STREET, (Washington Hall Building.) Alexandria, Va.

Orders promptly filled. N EW STORE.

F. G. SWAINE Wouldinform his friends and the public gener ally that he has leased the store on the corner of Cameron and Royal streets, (J. C. Milburn's old stand) and will keep, in connection with the Grocery, Liquor and Commission store, No. 22

Royal street, a first-class FAMILY GROCERY, where can be found at all times fresh Roll But-ter, Poultry, Eggs, Hominy, Beans, Dried Fruits, Potatoes, Canned Peaches, Pineapple, Tomaces and Corn, &c., &c. Call and exam-

G. WH. HAMSAY,

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY GROCER,

TEA DEALER.

S. E. COR. KING AND ST. ASAPH STS.

Alexandria, Va. CHINESE TEA COMPANY.

NO. 11 NORTH ROYAL STREET,

Have just received a large and carefully se-lected stock of TEAS, SEASON 1872. (No oid stock.) Japans, pound, haif do. and quar. do. packages.

" at superior " fair Imporial, extra due superior in fair Young Hyson, extra fine...... English Breakfast "

English Broakfast Gunpowder, extra fine, superior,..... We are confident that the quality of our Teas cannot be surpassed, and are willing to have them compared with any in the market.

We have everything in the FINE GROCERY

SHELF GOODS of all kinds, fresh stock. FRENCH CANDY, guaranteed to be pure. The best brands of Domestic and Imported CIGARS and TOBACCO. We particularly request our customers to return any article purchased from us that does not

vive satisfaction. Any club order purchased from the Tea Companies in New York will be duplicated in price, and surpassed in quality.
CHINESE TEA COMPANY,

No. 11 north Royal street, Alexandria, Virginia. jy 12-tf A VERY & DAVIDSON F. J. DAVIDSON

Dealers in CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS, No. 226, King street, corner of Alfred, Alexandria, Ve. NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting any of the crew of the German bark DIE TUGEND.

Bugdahl master, from Liverpool, as no debts of their contraction will be paid by the captain of undersigned. W. A. SMOOT. oct 2-10t BLACK ALPACAS.

A fine assortment of BLACK ALPACAS, AUSTRALIAN CRAPE, &c., just received and for sale cheap by W. N. BERKLEY, 64 King street.

N E W S H A W L S WATER-PROOF CLOTH, &c., AT NO. 62 KING ST.— We are receiving this day by express a beautiful assortment of new style Shawis and other goods

to suit the present season. ROBT. L. WOOD. UMBRELLASI -A splended line in SCOTCH GINGHAM and ALPACAS, 8, 10 and 12 ribbed, plain and para-

gon frames, pertridge and bamboo handles, just received from the factory.

D. F. WITMER CO. E HAND SAPOLIO and KITCHEN CRYS-

TAL SOAP for sale by AVERY & DAVIDSON, 226 King st., cor. Alfred.